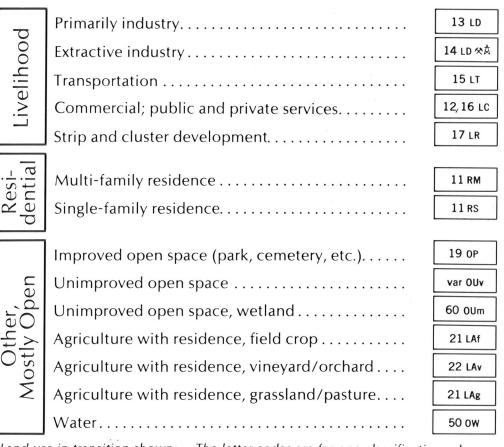
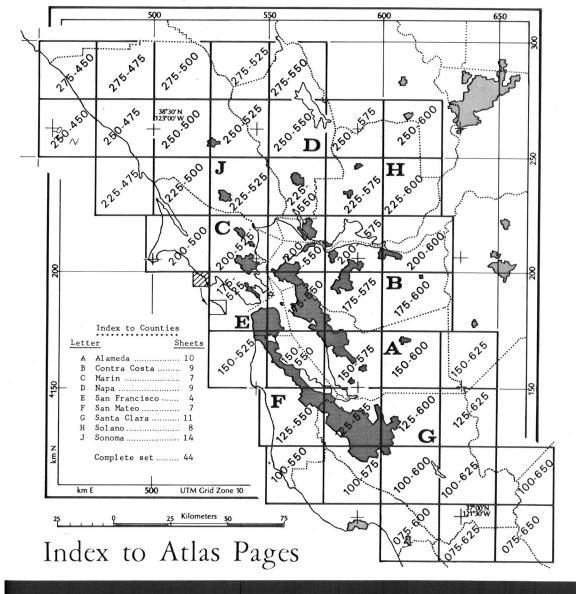
This preliminary map series shows land use in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Region at the time of the 1970 Census. It is derived primarily by interpretation of high altitude color infrared photography, but a limited field check has also been made. Sensor data and census data are being correlated, and changes in land use between 1970 and 1972 are being compiled. The latter will also serve to evaluate imagery from satellite sensors. Results may be made available at half the present scale and sheet-size to facilitate joint use of the maps with computer tabulations, and to facilitate use with other maps at 1:125,000 emanating from the San Francisco Bay Regional Environment and Resources Planning Study, a joint effort by USGS and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Inquiries and suggestions may be addressed to the Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20244.

County boundary.... Census tract boundary Census tract centroid and number.....



Land use in transition shown: *. The letter codes are for one classification scheme being tested for urban land use mapping at this scale using high altitude aerial photography. The numerical codes are corresponding designations proposed for possible nation-wide applications. See USGS, Geological Survey Circular 671.



San Francisco 150–600

This looseleaf Atlas is one prototype product of experiments in land use change detection using remote sensors on aircraft and Declination Earth-orbiting satellites. Sensor data and census data are being compared for a sample of urban test sites. These efforts are parts Diagram of Department of the Interior's Earth Resources Observations System (EROS) Program and National Aeronautics Space Administration's Earth Observations program. Photography for change detection by NASA, 1970, 1971, and 1972. Photogrammetry,

There are three Norths on this map. The vertical grid lines

represent Grid North. A meridian line connecting grid

ticks represents True North, according to the map projec-

tion. Grid North and Magnetic North decline from True

North as shown in the diagram. These values are for the cartography, and computer operations by divisions of U.S. Geological Survey. Analysis and applications development by Geocenter of the map, but may be taken as a sheet average. graphic Applications Program, Office of Chief Geographer, USGS. 1970 Magnetic North Declination at center of sheet Adjoins Sheet 175—600 605 615 620 600 610 625

610 600_{km}E UTM Grid Zone 10 605 Adjoins Sheet 125-600

Scale 1:62,500 For graphic scale in kilometers use neat frame border Thousands of Feet Statute Miles

The geographic coordinate system at five-minute interval is based on a conformal projection centered on the area mapped. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system is shown with grid interval of five kilometers. This grid forms the basis for sheetlines, sheet numbering, and location control for computer mapping. The map is based on an orthophoto mosaic made from high altitude aircraft photography acquired by U.S. Geological Survey, May 1970. Mosaic, projection and control

620

625